

COMMERCE

New Jerusalem Terminal Approved

The Jerusalem Municipality Council yesterday approved the plan for the new Egged Hamashash central bus station.

In doing so, it laid down a number of conditions which included the following: exterior walls to be of natural stone, and an underground passage under Jaffa Road for passengers wishing to travel in the centre and south of the city.

The plan provides for two underground shelters, another store; on the ground floor, 6 ticket booths, shops, restaurant, parcels department, place for washing buses, and parking area for 24 buses.

Economic Missions Between Canada, Israel

Settles In Public

CHANGE OF ADDRESS
Owner to building operations

The State Archives in Jerusalem has been temporarily transferred to Rehov Hinnava in the vicinity of the Bank Leumi Branch (on Rehov Emek Rimon) Tel. 20427. Boxes no. 1 or 2.

The seventh draw of the Shomvilwe will take place at 2 p.m. on Thursday, June 12, 1961, at the Bank Yisroel-Hall, 69 Neshahat Binyamin, Tel Aviv.

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TALES FROM THE VIENNA WOODS

Kennedy-Khrushchev Meeting Raises New Problems for the West

By RICHARD LOWENTHAL

BERLIN (UPI). — THE Vienna conference between the Soviet and American leaders has been more important and heavy with consequences than was at first believed. Though it has produced neither agreement nor a crisis, it has offered the occasion for each side to clarify important aspects of its policy; and this in itself has been enough to change the world situation and to create the need for new decisions.

President Kennedy has made clear the extent to which he will continue to approve the Communist advance in the underdeveloped regions of the world. Premier Khrushchev has provided new information on the nature, objectives and timetable of his threat to Berlin. But the most far-reaching clarification, which came also from the Soviet leader, concerned the prospects of the nuclear club and of any kind of negotiated arms limitation.

Troika Principle
Khrushchev not only confirmed that he will not depart from the "troika" principle, from his insistence on having any international authority and any organ of arms control directed by a tripartite board subject to Soviet veto, he indicated clearly and definitely that he does not want any kind of inspection of an atomic test ban, or indeed of any other form of partial disarmament, except in the framework of a comprehensive treaty on "general and complete disarmament." And to remove all doubt, he suggested that the separate negotiations be adjourned as futile, to be merged in the future negotiations of the Soviet plan for such general disarmament.

This means that hopes for an agreed limitation of the arms race, to be enforced by an inspection on atomic tests, must be finally abandoned. For it turns out that the decisive obstacle to agreement is not the organizational form of the machinery of inspection but a Soviet refusal to accept any form of inspection so long as there is no binding agreement on total disarmament.

Yet as all sides agree that general and complete disarmament is impossible without an international force, while the Soviets insist on a veto over the use of that force, "general and complete disarmament" is a mere propaganda slogan known by its sponsors to be unattainable. It is, in fact, eye-wash.

This rejection of inspection for any form of partial disarmament has not always been the Soviet position. When the Geneva test ban negotiations started in 1958, the Western negotiators felt that the Soviets were genuinely anxious for a positive result, and might be willing to accept some form of international inspection at a price, even though they were determined to bargain hard on the details. The change in their attitude must have occurred before it came

to the notice of the West, sometime during the year that has elapsed between the abortive Paris summit and the Vienna confrontation; and it is a story to have been closely linked with the somewhat stormy course of Soviet-Chinese relations during that year. Thus the Soviets walked out of the ten-Power disarmament conference on the day the Bucharest conference of ruling Communist parties ended in Soviet-Chinese deadlock at the end of last June. The next step came when Mr. Khrushchev visited the United Nations Assembly both to proclaim the "troika" principle and to disparage all Western proposals for partial disarmament and arms control. And the new policy had probably taken a definitive shape when, on November 23 last, in the middle of the Moscow conference of Communist parties, Pravda published an interview with Mr. Khrushchev. In this interview the Soviet leader rejected any kind of inspection scheme in a world in which armaments remained as "essential" to all — whether the danger of surprise attack — in terms that clearly admitted no exception for an inspected test ban. It may well be that, by then, the Soviets had finally convinced themselves that they would be unable to get China to accept her portion of the nuclear club and the stationing of inspection teams on her territory.

Naturally, the West had been slow to accept the implications of Mr. Khrushchev's earlier statements because the closing of the nuclear club seemed the most obvious mea-

sure in which all the existing nuclear Powers had a common interest. But now that the Soviet leader has spelt out his meaning directly to the American President, the consequences have to be faced. The hope of closing the nuclear club is dead; so is the hope of any negotiated agreement on partial disarmament with effective inspection.

Arms Race

This raises a number of new problems for the West. One is whether to resume testing. A second is how to reorganize the concept of nuclear weapons within the Western alliance with minimum cost and maximum effect. A third is whether to reject out of hand all further negotiations on the Soviet proposal for "general and complete disarmament" or more sensibly — how to bring them quickly to the point at which their incompatibility with a Soviet veto on the use of an international force becomes evident to all. And finally, there is the biggest question of all — whether the failure to agree on inspected disarmament schemes will necessarily mean the resumption of an unlimited arms race. On this last point, there is no entirely pessimistic. Arms limitations that are in the evident interest of both sides may come about without even a formal treaty, by separate unilateral actions that are mutually understood. There is no hope of that with regard to the progress of arms techniques and of its spread to third parties. But a tacit, informal agreement to limit the number of long-range

missile installations on both sides to the needs of "finite deterrence" may still be feasible, just as a ceiling seems already to have been tacitly established for the total size of the armed forces of the leading Powers. But even informal agreements require some form of permanent contact; they are not as tacit as all that. This may be the most positive aspect of the resumption of Russo-American communications, as distinct from negotiation, at Vienna.

24 Hours Inside a Centurion

Troops Stood Up to Grueling Manoeuvres

By H. BEN-ADI

HOW do soldiers on manoeuvres feel, cooped up in a tank for 24 hours, under battle conditions and in a khamsa?

We started off in weapon carriers and these vehicles were certainly not built for comfort. You cannot stand up and you cannot sit down. You just hang on for dear life.

The purpose of the exercise was to take Centurion tanks and weapon carriers over terrain never attempted before and to find out how the men and vehicles would stand up to the strain. We left at dusk, the only light being provided by the stars.

-Difficult Terrain
The terrain was extremely rough. About 10 p.m. the moon came out and made things a little easier. The soldiers, who had already had a full month of intensive training, managed to catch forty winks even in the carriers.

All the vehicles were in constant touch with the Centurions (called the "big boys") and orders kept streaming in through the earphones. When a deep voice, referred to as the "boss," broke in to tell, "Big boys big boys, be careful, there are some jeeps in front of you, don't step on them."

During the night, the Centurions were hit by a tank. The Chief of Staff, Rav-Aluf Ziv-Tzur, invited the correspondents to join a tank and the Chief of Staff immediately granted it.

Inside the Centurion one felt very much like inside a tank. The tank was crowded with all sorts of gadgets, including telescopes.

The pitching and the rolling were even more in the tank than in the carrier, and everywhere there were sharp and dangerous edges. We just sat on a small stool and held on. Only a few centimetres separated us from the breach of the gun which swung back and forth with the tank's motion. One blow from the breach could break your bones like matchsticks.

The tank crew was kept busy all the time and the driver had to drive blind, relying on the directions from the tank commander in the turret.

At four a.m., having finally overcome the difficult terrain, the unit had a short break. The crew quickly evaluated a few army biscuits, as hot as from an oven, and managed to catch five minutes' sleep standing up with their earphones on.

With the first crackle of the radio they were wide awake and ready for action.



By arrangement with "Ma'ariv"

Readers' Letters

NON-JEWISH SYMPATHY

Editor, The Jerusalem Post

Sir, — I have been reading the recent reports of the Eichmann trial with mounting horror and disgust. They have certainly revived the revulsion we all felt at the time of the Nuremberg trial.

I am sure, however, from my reading of your own reports that your own people are not so far from the truth as they seem to be.

Yours etc.
T. G. KEMP

Kent, May 28

HOTEL SCHOOL

Editor, The Jerusalem Post

Sir, — The article "Hotel Service" with an Expert Smile (your issue of June 2) was an interesting one but put the former Hadassah Hotel School in a wrong light, in my mind.

Most of this school's graduates did remain in the Hotel and Catering trade. The professional standard in each department — kitchen, dining room, reception, etc. — was so high that many of the graduates are today holding key positions as Chief Cook, Maître d'Hotel, Chief de Reception, teachers in Hotel Schools, and a few have even reached the position of Managers of leading hotels over the world.

I hope that any Hotel School which will come into being in Israel will be able to reach the high standard we had in the Hadassah Hotel School.

Yours etc.
A GRADUATE
(Name and Address Supplied)
Jerusalem, June 5

DAMAGED GOODS

Editor, The Jerusalem Post

Sir, — Yesterday I received a parcel by mail from the United States containing, among other things, a new electric shaver. As the custom here the package was opened and the contents were thoroughly checked.

The items were then thrown away and the parcel discarded. I brought this to the attention of customs officials, but they all disclaim responsibility and merely send me from office to office.

How do I go about filing a claim for damage and reimbursement of my expenses?

Yours etc.
FRANK CIELINSKY

Jerusalem, May 9

Post Office Replies

Investigation of the complaint disclosed that the contents of the package had been found in a satisfactory condition when the package was opened for customs examination, and it was passed on in the same condition for delivery at the University post office branch.

When the package was delivered to the addressee, on May 8, he did not complain of any damage at the time nor on the same day, but only four days later.

As we do not have an agreement with the U.S. with regard to payment for damage caused to parcels posted from the U.S. to Israel, and as there is no proof that the damage was caused by our postal services, there is no way of discussing any payment for damages.

D. MOLAD-MENDELSON
Public Relations Officer
Ministry of Posts
Jerusalem, June 6

PEN FRIENDS

Mrs. MARY STEIN, 233 Sudhanga Road, Khan-Gwan Building, Bombay, India, would like to have a pen-friend to correspond with whom she can exchange stamps.

PEN-PAL INTERNATIONAL, 2400 Broadway, New York 17, N.Y., India, writes that it is one of the biggest pen pal clubs in India, and would like to have Israeli pen friends; interested Israelis should please contact the club.

MARGINAL COMMENT

Moscow-Cairo Dialogue

By George Leonof

THE unpleasantness now being bartered in ink and over the ether by Moscow and Cairo are on the way to becoming a sporadic feature of relations between the governments, who in six years have been unable to drag their common interests out of the increasingly sticky it shallows rut of political expediency. The chances are that, with the approach of the unaligned summit conference in Belgrade next September, and the 22nd Congress of the Soviet Communist Party in Moscow the month after, mutual recriminations will wax more peevish and indignant: the UAR seeking to demonstrate its total independence of power blocs, and the Kremlin behaving in a manner more manifestly commensurate with its proclaimed faith in the global triumph of Communism. But the record of similar past eruptions gives no reason to believe either side will permit the present sniping diversion into the ideological field to deflect it from their still parallel courses in foreign policy.

FOR some months now, the UAR has been under fire from the non-Soviet Communist press for its repression of "progressive elements" and denial of basic political rights to Communists. "Pravda's" big guns entered the barrage at the end of May when, reacting to articles in Cairo's "Al-Ahram" and "Al-Musawwar," the Soviet Communist Party mouthpiece flayed their editors for what it branded as anti-Soviet slander. In part, the articles in question had charged the USSR with interference in the UAR's internal affairs and cast aspersions on its "disinterested" aid. Subsequently, both "Pravda" and Moscow Radio, ignoring Cairo protests, went on to vigorous though oblique denunciations of the UAR for the alleged death by torture in UAR prisons of two Communist leaders, Riad el Turk and Farajallah el Hillu. In refutation, the authorities in Damascus produced el Turk for the press, but the UAR continued to deny all knowledge as to Hillu's fate. Among the grievances thus came out in the wash was a complaint that the UAR had netted a Soviet parliamentary delegation at a Moscow reception last month, lecturing them on Socialism and confidently predicting that at least some of the delegates who now oppose Communism would before long see the error of their ways.

THE latest fracas is still on the lower levels. On the last occasion it was set off by Abdul Nasser himself who, speaking on the anniversary of Fort Said's "liberation" in December, 1958, launched a violent attack on Communism in general and Syrian Communists in particular, accusing them of opposing Arab nationalism and actively working for Syria's secession from the UAR.

THE more extravagant Egyptian officials now halt the irate rejection by their press and radio of Soviet summations as a "declaration of independence." This alone provides an interesting insight into their pre-"declaration" frame of mind. But then, the UAR's reaffirmation of this freedom had hardly died away before Nasser found another knot binding him to Russia's economic apron-strings — though with sufficient political slack to support an illusion of freedom.

Jerusalem, June 12

The attack came less than 24 hours after an announcement that Russia had agreed to set up a number of industries and five airfields in Egypt. Five days after Nasser's speech, Cairo signed the agreement with Moscow for the construction of the first stage of the Aswan Dam. For months after, relations between the two countries were interlarded with growth, grants and gifts. Speaking at the 21st Congress of the Soviet Communist Party in January, 1960, the Soviet Prime Minister admitted perplexity at Nasser's claim to be fighting colonialism at the same time he was maintaining an offensive against Communists — "the vanguard of fighters against colonial enslavement." He also expressed regret at Nasser's attitude towards the "revolutionary changes in Iraq" and his plotting for Iraq's accession to the UAR. Cairo counter-blasted with the charge that Arab and Israeli Communists at the 21st Congress had conspired to set up a "Red Fertile Crescent," to include Iraq, Syria, Jordan, Lebanon and Kuwait.

FORMAL relations nevertheless remained surprisingly cordial, and the same summer a new aid contract was signed for the Syrian region under which Russia was to prepare a project to irrigate some 250,000 acres with water from the Euphrates. January and February last year saw the conclusion of an extensive agreement whereby the USSR not only undertook to build the second stage of the Aswan Dam and a shipyard in Alexandria, oil, chemical, food and other industrial projects, including six steel plants, six engineering works, and factories for the oil, chemical, food and other industries. This assistance was accompanied by a steady stream of arms, including three submarines. The extent of the UAR's purely economic involvement with the Soviet Union may be gleaned from figures for 1959, as released by Moscow. They show that Russia took 18 per cent of UAR exports in that year, and provided 15 per cent of the imports, compared to 2.7 and 0.4 per cent respectively in 1949. This was equivalent of the UAR's net inconsiderable trade with China, Czechoslovakia, Poland and the rest of the Eastern bloc.

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Jerusalem, June 12

YESTERDAY'S PRESS

NECESSARY JOURNEYS

LET the parties fume as much as they want, writes Davar (Histadrut), and charge that the journeys of the Prime Minister and the Foreign Minister were made with an eye to local political advantages. The fact remains that they must be seen against the background of the coming U.N. Assembly where Arab agitators are preparing a vicious political onslaught against Mrs. Meir's round of visits has been crowned with success in that she has been able to gain the sympathy and admiration, to say nothing of the deepening friendship, of the Scandinavian countries and we are badly in need of them.

Commenting on the joint Nasser-Makarios statement on the Arab refugees' "lawful rights," Ha-modia (World Aguda) writes that this is not the first time that a meeting with Nasser has produced an anti-Israel declaration. Still, there is no reason to fear that relations between us and Cyprus will deteriorate, though perhaps we have taken too much for granted in concluding that Makarios will not want to become involved in regional disputes even though Israel so staunchly supported Cyprus' struggle for independence.

Discussing Mr. Sharrett's proposal to enlist the direct aid of every Israeli citizen in the immigrant absorption effort, Ha-modia writes that the UAR's attitude must be kept clear of politics.

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Books Which Made Headlines

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THE KID WAS A KILLER — Cyril Chessman

JOY STREET — Frances Parkinson Hayes

THE BRIGHT YOUNG THINGS — Amanda Vaill

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Newsweek

June 12, 1961

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